

471(0)

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND REPORT ON THE
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1965

HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND REPORT ON THE
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

1965

HENRY J. PETERS, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON-ON-TEES
MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL 1966-1967

His Worship The Mayor Councillor R. E. Creasey

*Alderman	Sir Charles Allison,	†Councillor	Mrs. G. Dargie
	C.B.E., J.P.	"	F. Dobson
,,	C. R. Booth	"	G. A. Duncan
,,	V. Clough	*	Mrs. M. Dunstone
*	„ J. S. Darby	*	H. Hicks
†	F. Glass, J.P. (Chairman Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee)	†	G. E. Inman
„	W. Lillystone	†	J. P. Joynes
*†	„ P. J. Milne (Chairman Health Committee)	†	L. R. Lewis
†	„ A. Ross, J.P.	"	Miss J. Martin, M.B.E.
„	A. Smith	"	A. W. McRae
*	„ E. Wiseman	†*	A. J. McIntosh, J.P.
„	F. E. Wiseman	†	F. G. J. Morris
Councillor	R. C. Allan	†	D. K. Partington
*	„ C. V. Armitage, O.B.E., J.P.	„	Mrs. P. Partington
*	„ A. Beck	†	Mrs. M. Scott
„	D. J. Borgars	*	D. Smith
*	„ Mrs. S. K. Borgars, C.C., J.P.	†	J. Smith
*†	„ R. W. Clough	†	T. Smith
„	J. H. Cooke	†	M. Sutherland
*	„ D. Cooke	*	E. W. Temple, J.P.
			F. T. Webster,
			M.B.E., C.C.
			J. Whitfield
			L. Wild
			M. C. Winship

Co-opted Members :—

†Rev. Father C. O'Callaghan	†County Councillor
†Mr. R. Stewart	Mrs. E. O. Bennison
†Canon C. N. Wardle-Harpur	†County Councillor W. Reed.
†Mr. L. Brown	

* Member of Health Committee.

† Member of Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee.

The Health Committee deals with all general public health matters including slum clearance and work under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957.

The Borough of Stockton-on-Tees is an Excepted District under the Education Act, 1944, and the Building and Medical Service Sub-Committee deals with all matters affecting the School Health Service.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer—
Henry J. Peters, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer—
William R. McKenzie, L.R.C.P.S.E., D.P.H., D.C.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector—
†*Ernest Varley, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors—

†*C. B. Martin	†*R. Sidwick
††*J. Hill, M.B.E.	(resigned 9.5.65)
††*F. R. Allan	†*I. Reynard
†*D. Anderson	†*N. Willingale (appointed 1.3.65)
*Cert. San. Ins. Jt. Board.	†Meat and Food Cert. R.S.H.
†Smoke Inspector's Cert. R.S.H.	

Chief Clerk—

R. M. Jamieson

Clerks—

Miss F. M. Bertram	Mrs. J. M. Taylor
Miss S. E. Lewis	(resigned 30.4.65)
Mrs. A. Wood	Miss M. Dempsey
Miss A. Hall	Mrs. I. Jackson
Miss P. E. Dinsdale	Mrs. M. Dickson
Mrs. M. Munro	(appointed 24.5.65)
Mrs. D. Watson	

Rodent Operative—

W. C. Carruthers

School Health Service

School Medical Officer—

Maureen O'Gorman, S.I., L.R.C.P.

School Dental Officers—

Frank R. Cadigan, L.R.C.P.S.E., L.D.S., L.R.F.P.S.
Derek McNee, L.D.S. (Part-time) (Resigned 8.3.65)
Mrs. E. N. Rideal, L.D.S. (Part-time).
Mrs. M. Anderson, B.D.S. (Part-time) (appointed 15.3.65)

Consultant Ophthalmic Surgeons (Part-time)—

R. Cowley, F.R.C.S., D.O.
W. N. Higginbottom, L.R.C.P.S.E., L.R.F.P.S., D.O.

Consultant Nose, Throat and Ear Surgeon (Part-time)—

Post Vacant

**Speech Therapist—
Post Vacant**

Orthoptist—
Mrs. D. Comyns, D.B.O. (appointed 29.11.65)

Psychiatrist (Part-time)—
J. R. Hawkings, M.B., D.P.M.

Educational Psychologist—
Miss M. F. Wylie, M.A., Ed.B.

Social Worker— Mrs. R. Lyth, A.M.A.S.W.

School Nurses—

- Mrs. K. Cahill, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Mrs. D. B. Morris, S.R.N.
- Mrs. E. Whitehead, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Mrs. E. Minto, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Mrs. D. Wain, S.R.N.
- Mrs. L. M. Stawski, S.R.N.

Dental Attendants—
Miss D. Winfield
Mrs. Chapman (Part-time)
Mrs. P. Davies

Clerks—		
D. W. Dixon		Mrs. P. Hill
	(resigned 31.8.65)	Miss L. Pickering
Mrs. I. Stewart		
Mrs. O. Pimplott		
	(appointed 1.9.65)	

Delegated Health Services

Superintendent Nursing Officer—

Miss A. Hansbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.I.D.N.

Health Visitors—

Miss E. Chalmers	Mrs. Maker
Miss M. Flintoff	(resigned 1.2.65)
Mrs. N. Clarkson	Miss F. M. Kirby
Miss P. Riley (appointed 3.5.65) (Student Health Visitor)	Mrs. B. M. Nesbit

Domiciliary Midwives—

Miss C. E. Blackburn	Miss Y. Thwaites
Mrs. E. Peart	Miss M. Dolan
Mrs. F. Southall	(resigned 24.9.65)
Mrs. A. K. French	Miss A. Johnson
Mrs. J. Ferguson (resigned 25.9.65)	Miss P. Marsay
	Miss S. Craik (appointed 1.10.65)

Home Nurses—

Mrs. D. Culling	Mrs. E. M. Stephens
Mrs. M. Harrison	Miss E. Whittaker
Mrs. A. Greathead	Mrs. H. Bangs
Miss D. Walker	Mrs. H. Sawdon
Mrs. N. Clark	Miss S. A. Nicholls
Mrs. E. Jameson	Mrs. E. McKenna
Mrs. T. Rafferty-Illingworth	(Temporary—
(Temporary—appointed 28.6.65)	appointed 15.2.65)

Day Nurseries—

Norton Road—Mrs. M. Tamme, Matron.
Durham Road—Mrs. O. Ashdown, Matron.

Mental Welfare Officers—

Mr. A. Barbour
Mr. T. A. White

Social Welfare Officer—

Mr. B. Beecham

Home Visitor/Teacher of Blind—

Mr. W. Eddie

Domestic Help Service Organiser—

Mrs. M. M. Sargeant

Junior Training Centre Supervisor—

Mrs. R. M. Usher

Adult Training Centre Superintendent—

Mr. J. T. Lund

INDEX

	PAGE
Animal Boarding Establishments	34
Atmospheric Pollution	38
Cancer	44
Cervical Cytology	51
Chief Public Health Inspector's Report	23
Chiropody	50
Clean Air Act, 1956	37
Clinics and Treatment Centres—List of	52
Common Lodging Houses	27
Congenital Defects	50
Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions	45
Artificial Sunlight Clinic	46
Care and After Care of Sick Persons	47
Day Nurseries	47
Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children under 5 years	47
Domestic Help Service	48
Health Centre	45
Health Visitors	46
Home Nursing	47
Immunisation and Vaccination	48
Maternity and Child Welfare	46
Midwives	46
Diseases of Animals Acts	33
Elderly Persons—Care of	45
Factories Act, 1961	36
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	
Food Sampling	29
Milk Supply	32
Food Complaints	30
Food Hygiene Regulations	28
Food Poisoning	45
Health Education	51
Home Safety	44
House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959	26
Housing Act, 1957	24
Infectious Diseases	41
Inspection and Condemnation of Food	30
Inspection of	
Animals Slaughtered for Human Consumption	33
Licensed Premises	29
Offensive Trades	27
Pet Animals Act	34
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act	34
Rent Act, 1957	26
Slaughterhouses	31
Slaughter of Animals Acts	33
Stockton-on-Tees Corporation Act	27

	PAGE
Isolation Hospital Accommodation	41
Laboratory Facilities	43
Members of Town Council	2
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	26
Notifiable Diseases	41
Notification of Births	51
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	35
Public Health Acts 1936-1961	26
Sanitary Circumstances of Area	22
Water	22
School Health Service Report	53
Child Guidance Clinic	59
Cleanliness Inspections	57
Deaf Children	56
Dental Inspection and Treatment	58
Ear, Nose and Throat Defects	56
Educationally Retarded Children	60
Epilepsy	57
General Condition of Pupils	54
Home Tuition	57
Immunisation	58
Medical Inspection	53
Mentally Handicapped Pupils	59
Open Air School	57
Orthopaedic and Postural Defects	57
Orthoptic Clinic	56
Secondary School Selection	62
Treatment—Minor Ailments	54
Tuberculosis—Vaccination	58
Visual Defects and External Eye Diseases	55
Staff	3
Tuberculosis	43
Vital Statistics	15
Births	16
Deaths	16
Deaths from Violence	21
Infantile Mortality	16
Maternal Mortality	19
Neo-Natal Mortality	19
Population	15
Principal Causes of Death	20
Still Births	16
Summary	8
Welfare Services	49
Welfare of Blind	49
Deaf	49
Mentally Ill—Mentally Sub-Normal	49
Physically Handicapped	49

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS FOR 1965

Area (Land and Inland Water)	6,084	acres
Population (Registrar General's estimate at 30.6.65)	83,220	
Decrease on 1964	110	
	1964	1965
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	904	851
Live Births	1,713	1,707
Birth-rate	20.56	20.51
Still Births	38	40
Still birth-rate (per 1,000 total births)	21.70	22.90
Deaths (all ages)	809	856
Death-rate	9.70	10.29
Infantile mortality (deaths under 1 year)	43	42
Neo-Natal deaths (under 1 month)	32	27
Neo-Natal death-rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.67	15.82
Maternal deaths	Nil	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	1	2
Deaths from Tuberculosis (Resp. 11; Others Nil)	4	11
Tuberculosis death-rate	0.05	0.13
Tuberculosis notification-rate (per 1,000 population)	0.32	0.43
Cancer death-rate	2.04	1.87
Deaths from Heart and Circulatory Diseases	274	292
Deaths from Respiratory Diseases	94	104
Deaths from Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	87	101
Deaths from Violence	34	47



Health Department,
106 Yarm Lane,
Stockton-on-Tees.

To the Town Council of the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1965, which sets out in some detail the vital statistics of the Borough, indicates health trends during the year and comments upon the work of the Department.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at the end of June, 1965, was 83,220, a decrease of 110 on his estimate for the previous year. His estimate of the population at the end of June, 1964, showed a decrease of 360 on his estimate for 1963.

The total number of deaths was 856, forty-seven more than in the previous year. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 10.29 as compared with 9.70 in 1964, 10.06 in 1963 and 10.29 in 1962. Of the 458 deaths among males twenty-five per cent occurred in those who had reached the age of 75 or more years. In respect of the 398 deaths among females forty-two per cent had attained the age of 75 or more years. A table classifying all deaths according to age, sex and cause is included in this report.

Among males the number of deaths in the age groups 45-55, 55-64, 65-74 and 75 or more years was respectively 48, 113, 128 and 117. Among females the number of deaths in these age groups was respectively 22, 48, 89 and 190. The considerably higher mortality among men aged 45-55 years was due to the much greater mortality among men as compared with women from coronary disease of the heart and cancer of the lung. These two diseases together with bronchitis largely accounted for the higher mortality experienced by men as compared with women in the age groups 55-64 and 65-74 years. It is thus apparent that if we could reduce the incidence of coronary disease of the heart, cancer of the lung and bronchitis there would be a significant saving of lives among comparatively young and middle-aged men.

In the present state of knowledge there is no doubt that reduction of cigarette smoking offers the best prospect

of reducing the incidence of cancer of the lung. The avoidance of cigarette smoking would also have beneficial effects in relation to coronary disease of the heart and bronchitis. In a reference to cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung an eminent lawyer has pointed out that human behaviour can rarely be based on absolute certainties but it should be based on ascertained probabilities. He expressed the opinion that even if the association of cigarette smoking and cancer of the lung was denied by some as not proven, no one could deny that the statistical evidence points to so overwhelming a probability of a causal relationship that the prudent man would act on its acceptance.

The reduction of mortality and morbidity from bronchitis would be greatly assisted if the air we breathed was free from contamination, whether it arises from atmospheric pollution or cigarette smoke.

For many years there has been considerable research, which is still being pursued, on the possible causes of coronary disease of the heart. In the present state of our knowledge the best advice that can be given in relation to the prevention of this disease is to avoid excess, be it over-eating or over-work, and to take a reasonable amount of exercise. It should be remembered that excess weight due to obesity converts a man from a low risk to a high risk as far as coronary disease is concerned. The habit of over-eating when fostered in childhood tends to persist in adult life. Apart from the question of coronary disease, those who are overweight incur an increased risk of falling victims to many other diseases. Thus obesity, as a considerable hazard to health, is well worth avoiding.

Deaths attributed to disease of the heart and circulatory systems again head the list of the principal causes of mortality. The total number of these deaths was 294 as compared with 274 in 1964 and 316 in 1963. Coronary disease of the heart accounted for 188 deaths, 111 occurring in males. In the age group 45-55 years there were 20 deaths from this condition among men as compared with only one death from this cause among women.

Cancer, the second principal cause of death, accounted for a total of 150 deaths as compared with 166 deaths in 1964. The total number of deaths from cancer of the lung was 42 as compared with 51 in 1964. Thirty-five of the 42

deaths from cancer of the lung occurred in men. There was some reduction in the total number of deaths attributed to cancer of the stomach, the total number being 26 as compared with 29 in 1964. Among men, the number of deaths from this cause was seven less, and among women, four more, than in the previous year. There was only one death from cancer of the womb as compared with six in the previous year, and the number of deaths from cancer of the breast was six as compared with eleven in 1964.

The total number of deaths from violence increased during the year, the number being 47 as compared with 34 in 1964 and 46 in 1963. Last year we were able to report a considerable reduction in the number of deaths from suicide. During 1965 there was a considerable increase, the number of deaths from this cause being 17 in 1965 as compared with 4 in 1964 and 12 in 1963. It is pleasing to be able to record that the number of deaths due to accidents in the home was halved, falling from 12 in 1964 to 6 in 1965, and that there were no deaths from burns or scalds. The number of deaths arising from motor vehicle accidents was eleven, about the same as in the previous year.

The Home Safety Committee continued its work during the year. The Committee is a member of the Yorkshire Area Home Safety Group and many of the Committee's members are representatives of voluntary organisations. They are thus able to convey to their organisations information obtained by virtue of their participation in the deliberations of the Committee. In this way it is hoped to increase public awareness of the nature of the problem presented by accidents in the home and of the means by which morbidity and mortality from this cause may be prevented. The Press reports on the proceedings of the Committee are also of considerable value in this direction. Since 1956, with the co-operation of the Housing Manager, information relating to home accidents has been included in the Borough Council's handbook for tenants.

The prevention of accidents in the home rests on adequate attention to the home environment and the human element. The safety factor should always be borne in mind when planning the design of the house and its equipment. Now that such a variety of mechanical and electrical equipment is available to the housewife its safety in use is of particular importance. Failure of the human element may

arise from ignorance, apathy, carelessness or physical disability. The health visitor, by repeated advice to families in their homes, has many opportunities of exerting a favourable influence on the human element and thus minimising the risk of accidents.

The total number of notifications received in respect of the notifiable infectious diseases was 746, as compared with 669 in 1964 and 1,331 in 1963. Last year we reported a notable reduction in the incidence of whooping cough. Its incidence remained at a low level during the year under review. For the third successive year no cases of acute poliomyelitis were notified and for the thirteenth successive year there were no cases of diphtheria in the Borough.

In the interests of their own children and in order to ensure that the community enjoys continued freedom from such diseases as smallpox, diphtheria and poliomyelitis it is essential that parents take full advantage of the facilities available for immunisation and vaccination. Children cannot be vaccinated or immunised without parental consent. Parents therefore have a special responsibility in this matter. In exercising this responsibility they have the opportunity of protecting not only their own children but the community at large.

In the case of children resident in Stockton-on-Tees and born in 1964, the position at the end of 1965 was that seventy-four per cent had been immunised against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, seventy-eight per cent had been vaccinated against poliomyelitis and thirty-two per cent had been vaccinated against smallpox. The corresponding figures for England and Wales are diphtheria, seventy-one per cent; whooping cough, seventy per cent; poliomyelitis, sixty-five per cent and smallpox thirty-three per cent. In regard to smallpox vaccination it should be remembered that the second year of life is now regarded as the optimum age for vaccination against smallpox.

During the year there were 11 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis as compared with 4 in 1964 and 10 in 1963. No person under the age of 35 years died from respiratory tuberculosis and in 5 of the 11 deaths the age at death was 65 or more years. For the second successive year there were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis. The tuberculosis death rate was 0.13 per 1,000 of the population

as compared with 0.05 (the lowest rate recorded in the Borough) in 1964. The tuberculosis incidence rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.43 as compared with 0.32 (the lowest rate recorded in the Borough) in 1964 and 0.47 in 1963.

The opening of two new Training Centres in 1964 was an important advance in the sphere of mental health. The Junior Centre caters for children who are mentally handicapped to such an extent as to be unsuitable for education at school, and who require very much more help and guidance than can be provided at a school. Children who are less severely handicapped attend the recently built Primrose Hill School for educationally sub-normal pupils. The Adult Training Centre provides for mentally handicapped persons over the age of 16 years. The object of both Centres is to ensure that the mentally handicapped have the opportunity of making the maximum use of all their abilities, particular emphasis being placed on the attainment of social competence, so that they may be enabled to enjoy as useful and happy a life as possible.

During the year there has been close co-operation between the health department, general practitioners and the local hospitals. A consultant physician on the staff of the Aycliffe Hospital for the mentally sub-normal holds a monthly clinic at the health department and a health visitor regularly visits the Children's Hospital. The mental welfare officers visit all cases of attempted suicide admitted to Stockton and Thornaby Hospital and in their subsequent follow-up of the cases have the opportunity of doing valuable preventive work. They also regularly attend the case conferences held at the Winterton and Aycliffe Hospitals. Various officers of the health department are constantly in touch with general practitioners and hospitals in connection with the socio-medical problems of individuals.

Members of the staff of the health department have given lectures to hospital nursing staff at the Study Days for nurses which have been held at Stockton and Thornaby Hospital. An opportunity has thus been provided of explaining the functions of the local health authority and the ways in which it can be of assistance to hospitals in their work.

A third luncheon club was opened during 1965 and it is expected that two more will be opened in the near future.

All of the three existing clubs have proved highly successful ventures. These clubs, in addition to their nutritional function, provide retired persons with the welcome opportunity of companionship in congenial surroundings. This has obvious advantages in the case of those who live alone.

The Management Committee for the Workrooms for the Elderly has, since the inception of the scheme, received generous financial support from the Borough Council. The Workrooms give retired persons the opportunity of engaging in useful work for various commercial undertakings. The psychological stimulus of the knowledge that they are doing work of value to the community has a favourable influence on their morale. This, together with the companionship they enjoy at the Workrooms, exerts a beneficial influence on their general health and well-being.

The Borough Council is an excepted district under the Education Act of 1944 and information is included in this report on the work of the School Health Service during 1965. Information is also included in respect of the health and welfare functions which were delegated to the Borough Council on the first of April, 1961, under section forty-six of the Local Government Act, 1958.

In concluding, I sincerely thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help, interest and encouragement. My thanks are also due to voluntary organisations for their considerable assistance, to the officers of the Corporation for their willing co-operation and to the staff of the Health Department for their help in the preparation of this report and for the valuable work they have done during the year.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

HENRY J. PETERS,

Medical Officer of Health.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

POPULATION

Registrar General's estimate of the population of the Borough at 30th June, 1965	... ... ... ... ...	83,220
Decrease on last year's estimate	... ... ... ...	110
Natural increase during 1965 (excess of births over deaths)		851

Live Births :—

		1964	1965
Males	897	Birth-rate per 1,000	
Females	810	of population	20.56 20.51
Total	1707		

Still Births :—

Males and females	40	Rate per 1,000	
		total births	21.70 22.90

Total Births :

Live and still	1747
----------------	------

Deaths :—

		Death-rate per 1,000	
Males	458	of population	9.707 10.29
Females	398		
Total	856		

Infantile Mortality :—

Number of deaths at ages under 1 year	42	Rate per 1,000	
		live births	25.10 24.6
Number of deaths of legitimate infants	36	Rate per 1,000	
		legitimate births	25.5 22.69
Number of deaths of illegitimate infants	6	Rate per 1,000	
		illegitimate births	19.04 50.00

Neo-Natal Mortality :—

Number of deaths at ages under 4 weeks	27	Rate per 1,000	
		live births	18.67 15.82

Percentage of illegitimate live births	6.13	7.03
--	-------	------	------

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

Number of deaths (excluding abortion)	Nil	Rate (excluding abortion) per total births	Nil
--	-----	---	-----

Perinatal Mortality :—

Still births	40)	Rate (per 1,000	
Deaths of infants	) 61	total births	35.97 34.91
under 1 week	21)		

BIRTHS

There were 6 fewer births registered in 1965 than in 1964, giving a birth-rate of 20.51. Since 1962 there has been an annual decrease in the birth-rate. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the rate is 19.48 compared with 18.1 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 120 illegitimate births registered during the year, 15 more than during 1964, giving an illegitimate birth-rate of 70.31 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 61.30 for 1964.

STILL BIRTHS

The number of still births registered during 1965 was 2 more than the 1964 figure, giving a still birth-rate of 22.9 per 1,000 total births (live and still), compared with 15.8 the rate for England and Wales.

DEATHS

After adjustment for inward and outward transfers 856 deaths of Stockton residents were registered in 1965, 47 more than during 1964.

The death-rate of 10.29 per 1,000 of the population is slightly higher than last year. When corrected with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General the local rate is 13.04 compared with 11.5 the rate for England and Wales.

There were 458 deaths of males and 398 deaths of females during the year.

The deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age in the table opposite.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

In 1965 the number of deaths of infants under one year was 42 giving an infantile mortality rate of 24.6 per 1,000 live births as compared with 25.1 in 1964. The lowest rate recorded in the Borough was in 1960 when the rate was 16.4. The rate for England and Wales for 1965 was 19.0 per 1,000 live births.

Prematurity (15 deaths) and pneumonia (9 deaths) were the chief causes of infantile mortality. Fifteen of the 42 infants lived for less than one day.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN STOCKTON-ON-TEES AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

Causes of Death	Males										Females										Total							Total All Ages			
	Age Periods										Age Periods										Age Periods										
	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+ Total Males	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+ Total Females	0 1	1 4	5 14	15 24	25 44	45 64	65 74	75+ Total Males							
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory					1	5	4	1	11												1	5	4	1	11						
2. Tuberculosis, other																															
3. Syphilitic disease					1	1			2							2	2							1	1	2	4				
4. Diphtheria																															
5. Whooping Cough																															
6. Meningococcal infections		1							1												1						1				
7. Acute Poliomyelitis																															
8. Measles	1	1							2												1	1					2				
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases		1							1		1										1	2					2				
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach					6	2	5	13									2	7	4	13					8	9	9	26			
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			2	17	13	3	35									2	2	2	1	7					4	19	15	42			
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...																1	2	3		6				1	2	3		6			
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...																1				1				1				1			
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms			2	1	11	18	12	44								2	11	7	11	31				2	3	22	25	23	75		
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia		1			1			2			1		1	1	1		4				1	1	1	1	2		6				
16. Diabetes				1				1								1	1	6	7					1	1		6	8			
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system					12	14	15	41								2	10	12	36	60					2	22	26	51	101		
18. Coronary disease, angina			2	53	35	21	111									13	28	36	77					2	66	63	57	188			
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...					5	1	4	10								1	3	3	5	12				1	8	4	9	22			
20. Other heart disease			1		6	4	11	22								1	7	7	23	38				1	1	13	11	34	60		
21. Other circulatory disease ...					4	3	4	11								4	7	11						4	7	11	22				
22. Influenza																1	1								1	1			1		
23. Pneumonia	1	1			6	2	15	25	8							1	1	12	22	9	1				7	3	27	47			
24. Bronchitis	1				17	12	7	37								4	1	5	10	1					21	13	12	47			
25. Other diseases of respiratory system					1	2	1	4								2		3	5						3	2	4	9			
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...						1	1									1	1	1	1	4					1	1	1	2	5		
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...					1	1		2	2	1						1		4	2	1				1	1	1		6			
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis						2		2																	2		2				
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate					3	5	8																			3	5	8			
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...																															
31. Congenital malformations	1	1						2	5							1		6	6		1				1				8		
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17		1	1	5	6	10	40	5	1	1	4	7	9	32	59	22	1	1	1	5	12	15	42	99						
33. Motor vehicle accidents			2	4	1	1	1	9					1			1		2						3	4	1	2	11			
34. All other accidents			2	3	3		1	9	1							1		5	7	1				2	3	4	6	16			
35. Suicide			1	1	6	3		11					3	1	2		6					1	4	7	5	17					
36. Homicide and operations of war ...					1			1					1				2		1			1	1			3					
Totals ...	21	4	1	10	16	161	128	117	458	21	4	2	1	21	70	89	190	398	42	8	3	11	37	231	217	307	856				

In the following table the deaths are classified according to cause, sex and age :—

Cause of Death	Under 1/7		1/4		4 wks		3/6		6/9		9/12		Total	
	1 day	days	wks.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Prematurity	8	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	4	1	—	—	1	8
Atelectasis	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Congenital Malformations	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	5
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accident	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Others	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Totals	10	5	5	—	2	5	2	4	—	6	1	—	1	21 21

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

There were 27 deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age during 1965 compared with 32 in 1964. The Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births is 15.82. The corresponding rate for England and Wales is 13.0.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There were no deaths from causes associated with child-birth during the year.

AVERAGE ANNUAL BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR FIVE YEAR PERIODS FROM 1901-1965 AND FOR THE INDIVIDUAL YEARS 1961-1965 FOR STOCKTON-ON-TEES AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES			ENGLAND AND WALES			
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate	
1901-05	31.64	17.62	153	...	28.16	16.0	137.8
1906-10	29.50	15.98	128	...	26.2	14.6	117.0
1911-15	30.02	17.18	122	...	23.6	14.3	109.6
1916-20	25.04	17.80	111	...	20.0	14.5	90.6
1921-25	25.50	13.80	94	...	19.9	12.1	75.8
1926-30	21.64	13.49	85	...	16.7	12.1	67
1931-35	19.21	12.47	74	...	15.0	12.0	62
1936-40	18.89	12.50	63	...	14.9	12.5	55

	STOCKTON-ON-TEES			ENGLAND AND WALES			
	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Inf. M. Rate	
1941-45	20.23	13.08	65	...	16.0	11.9	50
1946-50	21.70	11.00	51	...	18.0	11.5	36
1951-55	19.39	11.46	34.52	...	15.3	11.6	26.88
1956-60	20.78	10.92	26.82	...	16.3	11.6	22.6
1961-65	21.08	10.24	24.37	...	18.0	11.8	20.6
1961	21.22	10.94	24.85	...	17.4	12.0	21.4
1962	22.09	10.21	26.82	...	18.0	11.9	21.6
1963	21.02	10.06	20.46	...	18.2	12.2	21.1
1964	20.56	9.7	25.10	...	18.4	11.3	20.0
1965	20.51	10.29	24.6	...	18.1	11.5	19.0

NOTES ON PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

The six principal causes of death, with associated causes grouped together, compared with corresponding figures for the preceding five years were as follows:—

		Number of Deaths					
		1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
1.	Heart and Circulatory Diseases ..	292	274	316	274	329	288
2.	Cancer	150	166	160	168	158	157
3.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases	104	94	106	112	117	104
4.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	101	87	83	107	116	105
5.	Violence	47	34	46	59	35	46
6.	Tuberculosis	11	4	11	6	9	13
		705	659	722	726	764	713
	Percentage of total deaths	...	82	81	86	90	86
							85

The number of deaths from these causes fluctuates from year to year and for the past ten years there have been no spectacular increases or decreases.

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of deaths from violence during 1965:—

Cause of Death	Under 5		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65-74		75 and over		Total		Gross	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Motor Vehicle Accidents	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	9	2	11	
Accidents in Home:											1	—	1	4	1	5	6	
Falls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	1	5	6	
Accidents at Work	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—	5	—	5	
Other Accidents	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	
Suicide	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	6	1	3	2	—	11	6	17
Murder	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Other Violent Causes	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	
Total	—	2	—	—	5	1	8	4	11	2	4	3	2	5	30	17	47	

The overall figure for deaths from violence during 1965 shows a considerable rise since last year's total of 34 though only a slight increase on the average for the previous 5 years of 44. The suicide figure of 17 shows a considerable increase over the total of 4 for 1964. Eleven died as a result of coal gas poisoning and 6 from overdoses of drugs. As can be seen from the table above the age range was wide, the youngest a man of 21 and the oldest a woman of 73.

The deaths from motor vehicle accidents follow a similar pattern to previous years. The three pedestrians involved were elderly, a man of 78 hit by a motor cycle, a woman of 69 knocked down by a bus and a man of 66 hit by a motor car. Two motor cyclists died in collision with other vehicles and one was killed when he and his machine were run over by a train at an uncontrolled level crossing. The drivers of two cars died in collisions with other vehicles and a girl passenger was killed when the car hit a lamp-post. A pedal cyclist was hit by a car and a lorry driver was killed when his vehicle went off the road.

The accidents in the home were all as the result of falls causing fractures of either thigh or skull and further complications, mainly terminal broncho-pneumonia.

Of the five accidents at work, one man fell from a ladder whilst cleaning windows, one was struck by a falling

girder, a T.A. parachutist received fatal injuries when his aeroplane crashed; one man fell from a ladder and one man was crushed by a door impelled by an escape of steam at a chemical plant.

The other accidents and violent causes of death were : murder of a girl of two years; accidental asphyxia of a man; strangulation of a young woman (open verdict); stab wounds of a man (manslaughter); a fall by an elderly woman in a shop; gun shot wound of a young man (accidental) and a fall from a window by a young man (open verdict).

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The Borough is supplied with water by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board.

I am indebted to the Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist of the Board for the following information in regard to the water supply of the Borough.

The supply has been of satisfactory purity throughout the year. Part of the area is supplied by River Tees derived water. The remainder is fed from Long Newton Reservoir in which treated water from Lartington Plants is mixed with a lesser amount from the River Tees derived supply.

Part of the water treated at the Lartington Plant is filtered through slow sand filter beds and part is decolourised and purified by chemical co-agulation followed by rapid gravity filtration. The filtered waters are mixed prior to final pH adjustment and chlorination.

The River Tees derived supply is treated by chemical co-agulation at the Broken Scar Plant and this water is also dosed with lime for pH adjustment and chlorinated before passing into supply. Water which has been standing in the open distribution reservoir at Long Newton is passed through rotary microstrainers and chlorinated before distribution.

The water is not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

All dwelling houses in the Borough are supplied with water from public water mains direct to the house.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

The Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector,
Mr. E. Varley, to the Medical Officer of Health, on the work
of the Public Health Inspectors and Technical Officers during
the year 1965.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF AREA

The following table gives details of the work carried out by the Inspectors and Technical Assistants.

Summary of the work of Inspectors and Technical Assistants 1965

Inspections following complaints	1070
,, under the Public Health and Corporation Acts	601
,, under the Housing Acts	923
,, in regard to outstanding notices	358
,, of bakehouses	7
,, of dairies and milk distributors premises	112
,, of hawkers storage accommodation and vehicles ...	10
,, of factory canteens	13
,, of food factories: ice-cream 5; preserved foods 26	31
,, of restaurants, cafes and snack bars	37
,, of school meals premises	22
,, of other food shops and warehouses	312
Visits to slaughterhouses and other food premises for food inspection	1506
Samples, Food and Drugs Act	52
Samples, Bacteriological—Milk 53; Other Foods 30	83
Inspections of offensive trades	10
,, of markets	61
,, of factories: non-powered 9; powered 251; outworkers nil	260
,, of Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	388
,, of licensed premises and places of entertainment ...	42
,, of common lodging houses	6
,, of houses let in lodgings	7
,, of hairdressers	30
,, under the Diseases of Animals Act	165
,, under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	3
,, under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	2526

Inspections under the Pet Animals Act, 1951	9
,, under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	15
,, under the Noise Abatement Act, 1960	22
,, under the Clean Air Act:—	
Smoke Control Areas—nil	
Other Inspections — 67	
Daily Smoke Filter — 268	
Deposit Gauges — 60	395
Investigations made in respect of notifiable diseases	323
Visits for—disinfection 15; disinfestation 345	360
Miscellaneous inspections	537
Interviews	680

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Slum Clearance.

During 1965 confirmation of eight of the twelve outstanding Areas containing 343 houses was received, namely :

Langley Street No. 1 Area
 Nolan Street Area
 Lucan and Malakoff Streets Area
 Brougham Street Area
 Moat and Wharf Streets Area
 Bickersteth Street (East) Area
 Baring and Villiers Streets and Longley Street (North) Area
 Pearson Street (South) Area

In addition there were 128 houses confirmed as “added land” with the above-mentioned Areas.

Seven further Areas containing 331 houses were declared by the Council to be Clearance Areas. They were:—

Kingston Street Area
 Windmill Terrace Area
 Temple Street Area
 Canning Street Area
 Howard Street Area
 Wynyard Street Area
 Adam Street Area

A further forty-five houses were included in three of the areas as “added land.”

Confirmation of the Windmill Terrace Area, containing twelve houses, was received during the year.

The existing proposals envisage the representation by 1968-69 of 4,411 houses for slum clearance with the addition of 442 houses as "added land." The position at the end of 1965 was that 3,697 were in declared and confirmed areas (or in streets which had been dealt with completely by action under Section 17 of the Act), and of these 2,628 had been demolished.

Individually Unfit Houses—Closing and Demolition.

Twenty-nine houses were considered as being individually unfit under the provisions of Section 17 of the principal Act and as a result twenty-eight were closed. In the remaining case an undertaking by the owner to carry out all repairs was accepted. Twenty-six of the properties were in areas included in the Council's slum clearance schemes.

Repair of Individually Unfit Houses.

Inspection of individually unfit properties necessitated the serving of one formal notice under Section 9 of the principal Act. Repairs to four houses were satisfactorily completed as a result of notices served during the year 1964-65.

There are a small number of streets in the Borough made up of large, often three-storey dwelling houses which, when they were built 50 years or more ago were intended for occupation by large single families with adequate domestic help (although the amenities, particularly for the domestic staff, often left much to be desired). Over the years these properties have ceased to be so occupied and, broadly speaking, are now either completely under-occupied by elderly persons living alone, or almost over-occupied as tenements, and in either case the upkeep both decoratively and structurally is becoming economically more and more difficult. It is apparent that these houses will hardly ever become single family residences again and their use as tenement property is totally undesirable.

The properties are usually substantially built and not the type associated with slum clearance schemes but the time is not far distant when the problem will need detailed consideration if we are to find a solution which will avoid a rapid deterioration of good class residential areas into slums. Some may be suitable for conversion into flats but possibly a more ready solution is their adaptation for non-residential use and this may be the answer to the problem

provided the change of use conforms to the overall planning in the areas concerned.

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were received under the provisions of this Act during the year.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

HOUSING ACT, 1964

Improvement Grants.

During the year the Council approved forty-seven applications for Discretionary Grants and fifty-six applications for Standard Grants. Altogether, since the inception of the various Improvement Grant Schemes in 1949 there have been 645 applications approved for Improvement and Discretionary Grants and 243 for Standard Grants. In an attempt to stimulate interest in the scheme arrangements were made for the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's Mobile Exhibition to be sited in the Borough for a week in order that members of the public could be made aware of the availability of Grants.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 & 1961

Nuisances and Repairs dealt with under the Acts.

As a result of inspections following complaints and other routine inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors, notices were served as follows:—

Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	121
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	54
Number of premises in respect of which notices served during 1964-65 were complied with				83

Dangerous Buildings and Other Structures.

It was necessary during the year to report thirteen properties to the Borough Engineer as being in such a condition as to be dangerous or require immediate attention.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Four complaints were investigated during the year with regard to noise nuisances, from a drier at a launderette, handling of materials in a scrap yard, the operation of caulking machines at an engineering works and a noisy animal. All the complaints were dealt with by informal action.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

As in previous years inspections of the one common lodging house, being operated in the Borough revealed that it was being conducted as satisfactorily as possible under outmoded conditions which were referred to in last year's Annual Report.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES CORPORATION ACT, 1938.

Hairdressers.

The number of persons on the register of hairdressers and barbers at the end of the year was eighty-eight. All of the premises which were inspected were found to be maintained and operated in a satisfactory manner.

Drainage.

Inspections of inefficient and/or defective drainage systems resulted in fifty-seven notices being served enabling the nuisances to be dealt with after twenty-four hours default of the person or persons responsible.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trades are in operation in the Borough :—

Tripe Boilers	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Gut Scrapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hide and Skin Merchant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

I have, over the years, reported on the unsatisfactory buildings being used by four of the firms both in siting and construction. During the year one of the firms ceased to operate and negotiations were continued for the removal of the others to properly designed accommodation at the Cattle Market.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Registered Premises.

The following premises are registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act :—

Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream	...	1
Storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream	...	245
Manufacture of sausage and preserved meat	...	32
Cooking of hams	...	4
Preserve Works	...	1

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960—Premises.

The following is a classified list of various premises in operation throughout the Borough in which food is handled :

Bakehouses	25	Grocery Trade :
Cake Shops	24	Retailers
Catering Establishments :		Wholesale Warehouses ... 10
Cafes & Restaurants	17	Departmental Stores 5
Snack Bars	10	Supermarkets
Night Clubs	2	Ice-Cream :
Licensed Hotels	5	Ice-Cream Factories 1
Private Hotels & Other Boarding Establishments	11	Ice-Cream—Frozen Food
Clubs and Halls	9	Depots
Social Clubs	36	Meat and Allied Trades :
Hospitals	4	Butchers
Training Centres	2	Slaughterhouses
Luncheon Clubs for the Elderly	3	Offensive Trades
Private Day Nurseries ...	4	Small Meats Factories ... 3
Children's Homes	3	Wholesale Meat Depot
Council Day Nurseries ...	2	and Cold Store
Aged Persons' Hostels ...	2	Meat Store
School Meals Service :		Milk and Allied Trades :
Central Kitchen	1	Milk Pasteurising
Kitchens & Dining Halls .	29	Establishments
Dining Halls	15	Milk Distributors Depots 6
Works Canteens	23	Poultry & Dairy Produce 1
Fish Trade :		Wholesale Cheese Factors 1
Fried Fish Shops	35	Licensed Premises :
Wet Fish Shops	6	Off Licences
Food Hawkers :		Public Houses and Hotels 78
Vehicles	75	Confectioners and Allied Trades :
Storage Accommodation	8	Sweet Shops
Fruit Trade :		Manufacturers
Retailers	26	Mineral Water Factories 2
Wholesale Warehouses ...	14	Mineral Water Depots ... 1
General Dealers	138	Pickle and Preserve
		Factories

Routine and Other Inspections.

Routine visits were made to food premises during the year resulting in eighty-three informal notices being served. On re-inspection it was found that fifty-four premises had been brought to a satisfactory standard following action taken during 1964-65.

It is gratifying to note that at long last those designing new food premises or carrying out alterations to existing buildings are making more satisfactory arrangements to ensure that premises measure up to modern hygienic requirements although there is still need on occasion for more thought to be given to the provision and siting of essential amenities such as wash basins, sinks, intervening ventilated spaces between sanitary accommodation and food rooms, etc.

Licensed Premises.

At the beginning of the year schedules of improvements were still outstanding at nine of the premises included in the original survey. Following further re-inspections and negotiations with the firms concerned, only two of these schedules remained outstanding at the end of the year and these were in fact receiving attention.

Transport and Handling of Meat.

During the year it was necessary to draw attention to the unsatisfactory condition of a number of vehicles and equipment used for the collection of meat from the Abattoir and to the inadequate protective clothing worn by employees using these vehicles. The necessary improvements were effected in every case.

Food—Bacteriological Samples.

In the course of investigation into suspected food poisoning, seven samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. These consisted of five samples of corned beef, one of chocolate roll and one of brine. In none of the cases were any offending organisms isolated.

Food—Samples for Chemical Analysis.

The following fifty-two samples of food were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year :—

Brawn 1, Butter 4, Corned Beef 8, Dressed Crab 1, Fish Cakes 9, Hamburger 1, Margarine 12, Sausage 2, Sausage and Onion Cake 1, Savoury Ducks 1, Steaklettes 2, Sweets 2, Milk 8.

All samples were of genuine quality. The eight samples of corned beef submitted for analysis constituted part of the investigations carried out following food complaints.

Food Complaints.

During the year seventy-two complaints relating to unsatisfactory condition of foodstuffs were received by the Department. This was again an increase on the previous year and is more than double the complaints received four years ago and is indicative of the housewives' determination to ensure that all foodstuffs are wholesome.

The apprehension regarding danger of contamination of tinned meat following the Aberdeen outbreak the previous year was very evident when it was found that nearly half the complaints received in the office were related to doubts regarding the fitness of canned meat and meat products. All complaints were fully investigated and as a result six complaints were found to be unjustified. Details of three complaints were submitted to the Prosecution Sub-Committee and as a result formal warnings were issued. The remainder were dealt with by informal action following full investigation and appropriate recommendations to avoid any recurrence of the complaint.

One complaint of foreign material in food was most unusual. This consisted of a glass phial and printed paper found in a tin of pineapple canned in the Far East. The paper contained instructions in English and Chinese regarding the required dosage and also the beneficial effects of the contents of the phial which were stated to be a well proven remedy for colic, stomach cramps, fatigue and tooth-ache, and a warning that an overdose could cause harmless intoxication which could be counteracted by taking a glass of salt water.

Food Condemnation.

The following is a summary of various foodstuffs inspected during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption. The majority of condemnations were as a result of requests for inspection at wholesale and retail premises :—

Bacon	...	...	...	...	425 lb.
Baby Food	...	...	...	...	87 lb.
Beverages	...	...	...	...	26 lb.
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	30 lb.
Bread	...	...	...	...	24 lb.
Butter	...	...	...	...	10 lb.
Cakes	...	...	...	...	87 lb.
Canned Drinks	...	...	...	...	260 lb.
Cereal	...	...	...	...	284 lb.
Cheese	...	...	...	...	9 lb.
Chocolate Biscuits	...	...	...	...	246 biscuits
Coconut	...	...	...	...	2 lb.
Cream	...	...	...	...	23 lb.
Custard	...	...	...	...	13 lb.
Eggs	...	...	...	...	22½ dozen
Fish	...	...	...	...	396 lb.
Flour	...	...	...	...	72 lb.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	4,631 lb.
Ground Almonds	...	...	...	...	6 lb.
Ham	...	...	...	...	1,109 lb.
Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	6 tons 16 cwt. 2 qr.
Jam	...	...	...	...	178 lb.
Jelly	...	...	...	...	9 lb.
Lard	...	...	...	...	4 lb.
Margarine	...	...	...	...	14 lb.
Marmite Straws	...	...	...	...	846 lb.
Meat	...	...	...	...	3,879 lb.
Meat Paste	...	...	...	...	286 lb.
Milk	...	...	...	...	173 lb.
Mousse	...	...	...	...	54 lb.
Pastry Mix	...	...	...	...	32 lb.
Peel	...	...	...	...	2 lb.
Pickles	...	...	...	...	5 lb.
Potato Crisps	...	...	...	...	10 dozen packets
Pudding	...	...	...	...	4 lb.
Sauce	...	...	...	...	1 lb.
Seasoning	...	...	...	...	47 lb.
Soup	...	...	...	...	981 lb.
Sugar	...	...	...	...	63 lb.
Sweets	...	...	...	...	81 lb.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	5,848 lb.

THE MILK & DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

Registration.

No. of Registered Distributors	...	...	...	...	135
No. of Licensed Pasteurisers	...	...	...	...	2
No. of Pre-Packed Dealers' Licences					
(a) Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	133
(b) Sterilised	...	...	...	...	96
(c) Untreated	...	...	...	...	25

Milk Sampling.

Bacteriological

Fifty-three samples of milk which had been pasteurised at the two licensed plants within the Borough were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Middlesbrough for the Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests. All samples satisfied the Phosphatase Test but eight failed the Methylene Blue five of which were from one plant and three from the other.

Investigation made into the reason for these failures did not reveal any obvious cause. Once again it is significant that the majority of these failures occurred during the summer months and it may well be that atmospheric temperature to some extent accounts for these failures.

Chemical

During the year eight samples of designated milk were submitted to the Public Analyst, all of which were found to comply with the statutory standard. In one instance however, it was necessary to notify the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of an infringement involving the incorrect marking on a cap of farm bottled milk.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

THE MEAT INSPECTION REGULATIONS, 1963

As in previous years, 100% inspection was again maintained and the following table gives details of carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part for the year 1965 :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	7278	1215	61	29172	14961
Number inspected	7278	1215	61	29172	14961
All diseases except					
Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis.					
Whole carcases condemned	1	4	14	155	23
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2708	536	—	1102	964
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	—	—	128
Cysticercosis					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	61	6	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Nineteen persons were granted slaughtermen's licences during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Swine Fever.

No cases of Swine Fever or suspected Swine Fever were reported within the Borough during the year.

Fowl Pest.

Notifications were received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that their officers had dealt with seven cases of Fowl Pest or suspected Fowl Pest in the Borough. Subsequently clearance notices were received in all cases.

Imported Animals Orders.

One inspection was made in connection with animals kept on a ship visiting the Quay at Stockton.

Movement of Animals (Records) Orders, 1960 and 1961.

A letter was sent to all farmers within the Borough reminding them of their obligation to keep records of the

movement of bovine animals, sheep, goats and pigs to and from their premises.

Cattle Market—General.

Routine inspections of the Cattle Market were carried out on all sale days and 530 licences were issued for the movement of 6,104 pigs.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Licences were renewed under the above Act for two premises in the Borough.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One shop and two market stalls were licensed for the sale of pets. Routine inspections revealed that these were being operated in a satisfactory manner.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Routine work under the Act continued throughout the year, the Council's sewers, refuse tips, etc., receiving regular inspections and treatment.

Whilst no major infestations have been dealt with during the year, two cases occurred where mice did not respond to normal warfarin treatment. One of these infestations was located in a block of four shops where one of the occupiers had endeavoured to deal with the problem himself without success. This fairly heavy infestation was finally cleared by introducing an acute poison into existing warfarin baiting points.

By this same technique, the second of the two problems was dealt with. This occurred in an old building where prolonged treatment with warfarin had yielded no result, the mice still feeding freely from the baiting points with no apparent ill effect. Subsequent test baiting following the introduction of the acute poison into warfarin indicated that the infestation had been cleared.

The following is a summary of the work of the Rodent Operator and his part-time assistant during the year :—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	437
Number of premises surveyed					
Business	113				
Dwelling Houses	337				
Agricultural Premises	5	...	...	...	455

Number of premises treated						
Business	101					
Dwelling Houses	337					
Agricultural Premises	Nil	...	...	...	...	438
Number of bodies collected						
Rats	210					
Mice	95	...	...	...	...	305
Sewer Treatment						
Manholes test-baited	...	...	...	...	...	150
Manholes poison-baited	...	...	...	...	...	323

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

At the beginning of the year approximately 700 premises had been registered under the Act and whilst it was apparent that a number of occupiers to which the Act applied had not submitted Form OSR 1, many more were exempt than had been anticipated due to the fact that they were operated solely by self employed persons, etc. By sending letters to individuals or firms who had not registered and by personal contact the number of premises registered by the end of the year reached 891 and the approximate number of premises now thought to be registerable by the Local Authority is in the region of 1,100.

Difficulty was experienced in proceeding with detailed inspections due to shortage of staff. Advertisements for an Inspector to carry out this work proved unsuccessful during 1964 but early in 1965 an Inspector was appointed. Unfortunately within two months of this appointment another Inspector left the Department and despite further advertisements the position was not filled by the end of the year.

It was decided, however, to proceed as quickly as possible on the initial survey by using the existing staff and linking the work as far as practicable with other inspections. By this means 164 detailed inspections were made and an additional 224 visits carried out for a variety of reasons such as accident investigation, meetings with owners, builders and architects regarding work to be carried out. It was necessary to serve 136 Informal Notices in respect of premises surveyed, listing the items required by the Act and Regulations to enable those responsible to bring them to the standard required. Although there were, in some instances, major structural items requiring attention, the majority of the contraventions were matters which

could readily be dealt with without excessive expenditure or extensive structural work including such items as absence of thermometer, abstract of the act not being displayed, absence of or shortages in first aid boxes. Other items noted but occurring less frequently were, lack of cleanliness and absence of or inadequate lighting to sanitary accommodation; minor repairs to or obstructions on floors, passages and staircases; inadequate heating or lighting arrangements and insufficient or defective seating.

The number of accidents reported during the year was twenty-eight and full investigation was made in each case. It was found that in the main these were of minor importance and resulted invariably from lack of care by the individual concerned. There were, however, five cases where recommendations were made for the guarding of machinery or for structural repairs or alterations to be carried out. Whilst these matters were not in all cases considered to be contributory causes of the accidents in question, in each case they were considered to present a possible hazard and warranted attention to minimise the risk of further accidents.

No. of premises registered and inspected at 31st December, 1965 :—

Type of Premises	Total No. of premises so far registered	No. of persons employed	No. of inspections
Offices	203	2,351	12
Retail Shops	511	3,418	146
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	86	683	3
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	88	926	3
Fuel Storage Depots	3	35	—
	891	7,413	164
Number of Informal Notices served	...	136	
Number of accidents reported and investigated		28	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of registered factories in the Borough at the end of the year was 294 which is an increase of five on the previous year.

The following table gives prescribed particulars on the administration of the Act :—

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :—

PREMISES	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(a) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	19	11	—
(b) Factories not included in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	275	151	18
	—	—	—
	294	162	18
	—	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found :—

PARTICULARS	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	—	—
(b) Insufficient	2	1	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	... 1	—	2	—
	—	—	—	—
	10	8	2	1
	—	—	—	—

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas.

Action to establish smoke control areas remains temporarily deferred but the equipment being provided in all new council houses is capable of burning hard coke.

Industrial Pollution.

Sixty-seven visits were made to various industrial and commercial premises throughout the year and observations on specific emissions were carried out on forty-four occasions.

Two brickyards, both of which had given cause for concern in the past due to unsatisfactory emissions closed down during the year.

A new centralised extraction plant was provided to cupolas at a foundry and new filter bags fitted to a shot blast machine with a resultant reduction in pollution from these sources.

Progressive reduction in the burning of wood waste for firing water tube boilers was carried out at a joinery works and arrangements made for conversion to oil firing.

After representations were made to the firm concerned, adjustments of oil pressures were carried out to an oil fired boiler plant serving a food factory resulting in the elimination of a recurrent smoke problem.

Two "Notices of proposal" to install oil fired boiler plants were received and one oil fired boiler was installed after prior approval had been given by the Council.

Mobile Exhibition.

The mobile exhibition organised by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation visited the Borough on the 13th and 14th December being sited on the High Street recess. It was estimated that some 100 people visited the exhibition during its two day stay.

Tees-side Clean Air Committee.

Meetings were held for elected representatives covering the whole of the Tees-side Area and there were additional meetings of the Technical Officers in order to maintain liaison between the constituent authorities, as well as to deal with pollution problems common to the area. In addition to these joint meetings, representatives from Stockton and other Tees-side Authorities had meetings with representatives of I.C.I. Ltd., regarding action to deal with the nuisance caused over the area due to the discharge of offending gases from processes at the factory.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year, one of the four deposit gauges, which had previously been subject to interference, was completely destroyed by vandals. It was decided to discontinue its use due to the likelihood of a recurrence of the vandalism.

The instruments still in operation therefore are three deposit gauges, one volumetric smoke filter and a lead dioxide cylinder. In November, determination of sulphur dioxide concentrations was commenced with the volumetric

smoke filter in addition to smoke readings being recorded. The average smoke reading on this instrument fell to approximately 80 microgrammes per cubic centimetre compared to approximately 100 as registered in each of the two previous years.

The following table indicates the results from the deposit gauge recording points compared with other authorities throughout the Tees-side area. It will be noted that the only gauge showing above average deposit was that at the North End Recreation Ground. This was no doubt due to the extensive building project at the Sports Centre in close proximity to the gauge.

ERNEST VARLEY,
Public Health Inspector.

Wind Records for 1963-1965.

	Percentages	1963	1964	1965
N		14.0	5.0	7.3
NE		8.0	13.0	17.5
E		7.0	10.0	3.4
SE		5.0	5.0	4.7
S		18.0	9.0	4.0
SW		24.0	36.0	36.5
W		13.0	13.0	9.2
NW		6.0	6.0	11.8
Calm		4.0	3.0	5.5
No Record		1.0	0.0	0.0

AVERAGE MONTHLY DEPOSITS OF INSOLUBLE MATTER
EXPRESSED IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE

	Gauges in Stockton-on-Tees			All Tees-side Gauges		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
North End Rec. Ground (Semi- Industrial)	16.94	11.55	14.13	Industrial Areas	20.03	17.59
Quayside Mission (Semi- Industrial)	11.26	9.77	11.66	Semi- Industrial Areas	10.86	8.88
Drill Hall Norton (Residential)	6.61	6.73	Gauge destroyed	Residential Areas	6.34	5.60
Oxbridge Cottage (Residential)	4.58	3.73	3.94			7.45

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The number of notifications received (after correction) during each quarter of the year 1965 was as follows :—

DISEASE	Quarter Ended				Total
	31st Mar.	30th June	30th Sept.	31st Dec.	
Scarlet Fever ...	... 16	17	6	5	44
Whooping Cough ...	... 4	2	7	2	15
Acute Poliomyelitis					
Paralytic —	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic —	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	... 481	102	50	4	637
Diphtheria —	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	... 6	15	9	3	33
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	1	1	2
Acute Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	1	2
Encephalitis					
Infective ...	... —	—	—	1	1
Post infectious —	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	... 4	—	1	1	6
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	1	2	3
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	2	—	2
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—	1	—	1
	511	136	79	20	746

Measles continues to be the main notifiable disease of childhood. The number of notifications received during 1965 was less than expected, having regard to the biennial increased incidence of this disease.

For over twelve years no cases of diphtheria have been notified and for the third year running we were free from poliomyelitis. When this information is placed against the high incidence figures of some years ago the true value of immunisation is revealed, thus emphasising the need for a continuing high degree of protection being urged by all concerned with the health of the public.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

Cases of infectious diseases occurring in the Borough are, where necessary, removed to West Lane Isolation Hospital, Middlesbrough. During 1965, 160 cases were admitted to this hospital compared with 231 cases during 1964.

The following table shows the number of cases of each of the diseases specified admitted during 1965. Where the

original diagnosis was amended after admission to hospital cases have been classified in accordance with the amended diagnosis.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	11
Dysentery	...	...	...	19
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4
Measles	...	...	...	15
Pneumonia	...	...	...	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	1
Encephalitis	...	...	...	1
Others	...	...	...	103
				—
				160
				—

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Excellent laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratories at Middlesbrough and Newcastle. Almost any type of specimen may be sent for examination free of cost. There is close co-operation between the Medical Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Middlesbrough and the Medical Officer of Health and full advantage is taken of the facilities offered.

Samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and samples of water are sent to the Public Analyst at Newcastle. Samples of heat-treated milk for examination by the phosphatase and methylene blue tests, specimens for the Rh factor, blood grouping and the Wassermann and Kahn reactions, are sent to the laboratories at Middlesbrough.

Specimens taken by medical practitioners and by the Chest Physician in connection with the diagnosis of Tuberculosis are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Newcastle.

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1965.

	No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.65	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Gross Total
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
No. of cases on Reg. 1.1.65	...	305	191	496	38	35	73	569
Removed during the year	...	32	20	52	1	1	2	54
Added during the year	...	22	10	32	1	3	4	36
Remaining on Reg. 31.12.65	...	295	181	476	38	37	75	551

The net result of the additions to and removals from the register during the year was a reduction of 20 in the number of respiratory cases and an addition of 2 in the non-respiratory cases.

The incidence rates per 1,000 of the population for all forms of tuberculosis for the five-year periods 1926-65 and rates for the individual years 1961-65 were as follows:—

1926-30	.....	1.86
1931-35	.....	1.51
1936-40	.....	1.51
1941-45	.....	1.60
1946-50	.....	1.35
1951-55	.....	1.00
1956-60	.....	0.59
1961-65	.....	0.43
1961	.....	0.50
1962	.....	0.45
1963	.....	0.47
1964	.....	0.32
1965	.....	0.43

Eleven deaths were certified during the year as being due to tuberculosis, an increase of seven on last year's figure. All these deaths were from respiratory tuberculosis (all males).

The tuberculosis death-rate for both types of the disease per 1,000 of the population for each five-year period from 1911-65 and for the individual years 1961-65 were as follows:—

		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1911-15	.....	1.28	0.75	2.03
1916-20	.....	1.30	0.57	1.87
1921-25	.....	0.91	0.37	1.28
1926-30	.....	0.90	0.35	1.25
1931-35	.....	0.74	0.20	0.94
1936-40	.....	0.63	0.14	0.77
1941-45	.....	0.71	0.11	0.88
1946-50	.....	0.40	0.12	0.61
1951-55	.....	0.23	0.04	0.27
1956-60	.....	0.13	0.02	0.15
1961-65	.....	0.10	0.01	0.10
1961	.....	0.11	—	0.11
1962	.....	0.07	—	0.07
1963	.....	0.12	0.01	0.13
1964	.....	0.05	—	0.05
1965	.....	0.13	—	0.13

HOME SAFETY

Meetings of the Home Safety Advisory Committee are held at intervals and a talk is given at each meeting on some aspect of home safety. A report is submitted at each meeting giving details of the home accidents in the Borough which have been dealt with at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital.

A summary of these accidents, showing the cause, sex and age of the patients involved is given below. The deaths resulting from home accidents are dealt with in the paragraph of the report dealing with violent deaths on page 21.

Cause	Sex Under			Age Periods						75 & over	Total
	M	F	1	1/4	5/14	15/24	25/44	45/64	65/75		
Falls	4	9	1	5	3	—	—	3	—	1	13
Burns	2	8	—	6	2	—	—	2	—	—	10
Scalds	4	7	—	7	2	—	1	1	—	—	11
Cuts	1	5	—	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	6
Others	12	13	—	13	1	2	5	2	1	1	25
	23	42	1	32	10	2	8	9	1	2	65

CANCER

This disease (including 6 deaths from Leukaemia) caused 156 deaths during the year, 94 being males and 62 females, compared with 170 in 1964.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for 35 male and 7 female deaths, 8 fewer males and one fewer female as compared with 1964. Cancer of the breast and stomach caused fewer deaths as did that of the uterus (32 and 1 compared with 40 and 6).

The death rate from the disease is 1.87 per 1,000 of the population slightly lower than that for 1964 and lower than the rate for England and Wales, 2.22.

The death rate for cancer of the lung and bronchus decreased to 0.50 compared with 0.77 for 1964 and with the rate for England and Wales of 0.55.

The age and sex distribution of the deaths from cancer are shown in the table on pages 17 and 18.

FOOD POISONING

There were three cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

There are now three luncheon clubs in the Borough the third one opening at the end of November in the Parkfield Pensioners' Social Centre in Bowesfield Lane. The total meals capacity is now about 170 per day.

This centre, the first of its kind in Stockton, provides a rest haven for the elderly of the area each weekday where they can sit and read, play cards, dominoes or darts. An old persons' club meets there once a week and a craft class for the physically handicapped is also held there weekly.

As mentioned in my report for 1964, a specially designed vehicle for the conveyance of the elderly, frail and physically handicapped was delivered in March. It has been of great value in enabling the housebound to attend functions and meetings of all kinds. Excursions to the country and coast were regularly arranged for residents at Portrack Hospital, Hostels for the Elderly and the housebound. Wheelchair and stretcher cases can be accommodated.

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service must again be praised for their devotion to duty and assiduous attention to their undertakings. No time was lost by the meals on wheels service even in the poorest weather and close on 10,000 meals were distributed during the year by the two vans. The luncheon clubs provided over 9,500 meals at the three centres and it was noticeable that even in the worst conditions surprisingly large numbers attended because the meal and the companionship were "worth turning-out for."

DELEGATION OF HEALTH AND WELFARE FUNCTIONS

Details of the services provided are given below :—

HEALTH CENTRE

The Health Centre on Hardwick Estate has now been open for three and a half years and both the medical practitioner section and the maternity and child welfare department are functioning satisfactorily.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

In June the clinic at St. Anne's Church Hall, Portrack, was closed due to extensive slum clearance in the area and the few mothers still attending with their children were transferred to the Norton Road Clinic. When redevelopment has progressed sufficiently to reveal a rising demand it is anticipated that the clinic will be re-opened.

Medical staffing at the other centres continued to be carried out by medical practitioners employed on a sessional basis.

The following table shows the numbers of attendances made at the centres, the number of medical consultations and the average attendance per session during 1965 :—

No. on Regs.	Attendances	Med. Consult.	Av. No. Att. Per Session
3,729	24,735	5,584	46

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINIC

Regular clinics are not now held but appropriate arrangements are made in respect of individual cases requiring treatment.

HEALTH VISITORS

At the end of the year there were five full-time health visitors. One student sponsored by the Corporation under the Scheme of Delegation commenced training in September and will assume her duties in the summer of 1966.

During the year domiciliary visits were paid by these health visitors as follows :—

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	13,650
Tuberculosis	...	...	738
Mental Deficiency	...	...	43
Aged People	...	...	679
<hr/>			<hr/>
			15,110

MIDWIVES

Eight district midwives were employed in the Borough at the end of the year. They attended 464 confinements and miscarriages during the period. They also attended 184 mothers after early discharge from hospital. A doctor was

present on 66 occasions, the remaining 398 confinements being conducted by the midwife. Gas/Air analgesia was given to 367 patients, medical aid was called by the midwife in 247 cases.

The number of visits paid by midwives was 13,492.

DAY NURSERIES

The two day nurseries in the Borough each provide places for 60 children.

The number of places provided and the average daily attendance at each nursery during the year is given in the following table :—

NURSERY	No. of places	No. on register 31/12/65	Average daily attendance		
			Under 2 yrs.	2/5 yrs.	Total
Norton Road ...	60	48	9	26	35
Durham Road ...	60	59	6	33	39
	120	107	15	59	74

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS

Arrangements are in operation by which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age can receive dental treatment. 34 pre-school children received dental treatment during the year under these arrangements. 9 expectant mothers were referred to the dentist.

HOME NURSING

The twelve district nurses employed in the Borough paid 34,693 visits to 1,269 patients during the year. 10,944 visits were paid for the purpose of giving injections.

CARE AND AFTER CARE OF SICK PERSONS

A stock of appliances and nursing equipment for loan in appropriate cases is held at the Health Department, 106 Yarm Lane, Stockton-on-Tees.

Any such article required for a patient by a medical practitioner or district nurse can be obtained there. Large items, such as special beds, are held by Durham County Council and can be delivered within a day or two of the request.

During the year 1965 422 items of nursing equipment were issued on loan to Stockton patients.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is carried out in the Borough by part-time domestic helps supervised by an Organiser. At the end of the year 120 domestic helps were employed and 649 persons were receiving help. The majority of the cases assisted by the domestic helps are elderly people. Maternity cases and cases where the housewife is incapable through illness of managing the housework, are also undertaken.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

The number of persons vaccinated against smallpox and immunised against diphtheria and whooping cough was as follows:—

		Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 & Over	Total
Smallpox						
Vaccinated	...	101	599	24	24	748
Re-vaccinated	...	1	10	—	—	11
Diphtheria						
Primary	...	499	941	273	—	1,713
Re-inforcing	...	4	382	797	—	1,183
Whooping Cough						
Primary	...	499	941	93	—	1,533
Re-inforcing	...	4	382	505	—	891

POLIOMYELITIS

The following statement shows the number of persons vaccinated during 1965, at the local authority clinics and by medical practitioners from whom record cards have been received.

	Completed Dosage (3 oral)	Booster (4th oral)
Children under 15 years	1928	244
Young Persons	189	875
Persons under 40	130	64
Others	54	20
	2301	1203

WELFARE SERVICES

The Corporation is responsible under delegation for certain aspects of welfare of the blind, deaf, physically handicapped, mentally ill and mentally sub-normal.

Welfare of Blind.

At the end of the year there were 125 registered blind and 23 partially sighted persons in the Borough. The Blind Home Visitor/Teacher visits all cases regularly, arranges the provision of radios and other comforts, gives instruction in braille and handicrafts, organises social events and accompanies them on specially arranged holidays and outings.

Deaf.

The South Durham and North Yorkshire Association for the Deaf provides agency services for the welfare of the deaf and hard of hearing in Stockton. At the end of the year there were 109 registered deaf and 14 registered as hard of hearing.

Physically Handicapped.

The Social Welfare Officer is visiting and registering all the physically handicapped in Stockton and at the end of the year 98 persons were registered. An increasing number of items have been purchased for loan and adaptations to houses are being carried out as and when required.

Mentally Ill and Mentally Sub-Normal.

The Mental Welfare Officers have continued to devote a considerable part of their time to the after-care of the mentally ill patients who have been discharged from hospital to their supervision. An increasing number of attempted suicides are interviewed at the Stockton and Thornaby Hospital after treatment and are either removed to a mental hospital for a short time or allowed home after recovering. 111 such patients were seen during the year and 32 were transferred to Winterton Hospital.

The register of the Mental Welfare Officer shows that during 1965 :—

- 135 mentally ill patients had been admitted to Winterton Hospital.
- 19 mentally sub-normal patients had been admitted to Aycliffe Hospital.
- 1 mentally ill patient had been admitted to St. Luke's Hospital.
- 91 mentally sub-normal patients were in hospital at the end of the year.
- 198 mentally sub-normal patients were on the register as being at home under supervision.

The staff and children at the Junior Training Centre opened in 1964, have settled very happily in the premises in Wrensfield Road and a wider variety of instruction plus a closer attention to the individual is being found possible with the excellent accommodation and facilities provided. There were 53 children in attendance at the end of the year.

The Adult Training Centre also opened in 1964 is now in full swing and the trainees are being taught a variety of simple skills, in wood and metal work for the men and rug-making, needlework and domestic crafts for the girls. There were 16 men and 17 girls in the centre at the end of the year.

Chiropody.

During 1965 two part-time chiropodists undertook 5 sessions per week though this is still not proving adequate and arrangements were made at the end of the year for a full-time chiropodist to be appointed.

No charge is made for the service which is specifically for the elderly, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. 258 sessions were held and 1,666 treatments carried out.

Congenital Defects.

In accordance with the requirement of the Ministry of Health, the Registrar General was notified monthly of all cases of congenital defects apparent at birth. 33 such notifications were received during 1965.

Notification of Births.

Under the Public Health (Notification of Births) Act, 1965, the Borough of Stockton-on-Tees, by virtue of its delegated powers, became the notifying authority for births on 5th September, 1965, insofar as births to its own residents are concerned, instead of the Durham County Council. This has enabled the department to check the relevant details more quickly and accurately than hitherto.

Cervical Cytology.

A clinic for the early detection of cancer of the cervix was opened in August, 1965. Cancer of the neck of the womb (the cervix), one of the commonest cancers in women, is preceded by changes in the cells of the cervix which may be present for as long as twenty years before the actual cancer begins. These changes can be recognised by means of the cervical smear test and thus treatment can be given before cancer develops and a permanent cure effected. As the disease is more prevalent in women over 30 who have had children, the test is largely limited to them, though tests are conducted on other women at the special request of a general practitioner.

During 1965 :—

17 sessions were held.

224 women were examined.

No cases of cancer of the cervix were detected.

7 other irregularities were referred to the general practitioner.

Health Education.

Health propaganda material issued by the Central Council for Health Education and National Association for Maternal and Child Welfare together with health education leaflets prepared in the Health Department have been used during the year. Many members of the staff are daily engaged in health education during the normal course of their duties. Talks have been given to several organisations on a variety of health matters by the Medical Officer of Health and members of his staff. Posters on venereal disease issued by the Ministry of Health and overprinted locally with clinic times have been displayed in public places.

LIST OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AVAILABLE IN THE BOROUGH

Child Welfare Centres

1. 78 Norton Road	... ...	Wednesdays	... ...	2— 4 p.m.
2. Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane		Tuesdays	... ...	10—12 noon 2— 4 p.m.
3. Schoolroom, The Green, Norton	... ... ...	Thursdays	... ...	10—12 noon 2— 4 p.m.
4. Methodist Sunday School, Brown's Bridge, Bishopton Road	... ...	Fridays	... ...	2— 4 p.m.
5. Eastbourne Hall, Appleton Road	... ...	Mondays	... ...	2— 4 p.m.
6. Hardwick Health Centre,	...	Fridays	... ...	2— 4 p.m.
7. Elmwood, Greens Lane, Hartburn	... ... ...	Mondays	... ...	2— 4 p.m.

Day Nurseries

Norton Road	... ... ...	Accommodation for 60 children
Durham Road	... ... ...	Accommodation for 60 children

Sunlight Clinic

Health Centre	Treatment by appointment
---------------	-------------	--------------------------

Chiropody

Woodlands	... ... ...	By appointment
Hardwick Health Centre	...	By appointment

Cervical Cytology

Hardwick Health Centre	...	By appointment
------------------------	-----	----------------

School Clinics

General Clinic, Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane	Wednesdays and Fridays	2— 4 p.m.
---	-------------	---------------------------	---------	-----------

Specialist Eye Clinic, 78 Norton Road	By appointment
--	-------------	----------------

School Dental Clinics

Woodlands, 106 Yarm Lane	...	By appointment
School Clinic, 78 Norton Road		By appointment
Hardwick Health Centre	...	By appointment

Child Guidance Clinic

Nelson Terrace	By appointment
----------------	-------------	----------------

Open Air School, Norton

	Accommodation for 140 children
--	--------------------------------

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Stockton & Thornaby Hospital		Males—Tuesdays	4-30 p.m.
		Females—Tuesdays	2 p.m.

Chest Clinic, Bowesfield Lane

	By appointment
--	----------------

STOCKTON-ON-TEES COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Report on the Work of the School Medical Service 1965

Details associated with Education in the Borough—

Number of schools 39

These include 25 primary schools, 9 secondary modern schools, one secondary technical school, two secondary grammar schools, one special open air school for delicate and physically handicapped pupils, one special school (day) for educationally sub-normal children. There are two nursery classes for pre-school children.

Number of children on the roll 15,494

MEDICAL INSPECTION

The number of children inspected was 3,943, this total being made up of 1,785 entrants, 817 leavers and 1,330 other inspections.

1,674 children referred by teachers, parents, school nurses or educational welfare officers were examined as "specials."

1,494 re-inspections of children suffering from one or more defects were carried out during the year.

PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

The number of individual pupils found at periodic medical inspection to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin) is given below.

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For Defective			Total individual pupils
	Vision (excluding squint)	For any other conditions		
1961 and later	...	—	4	4
1960	...	15	8	23
1959	...	27	4	31
1958	...	1	1	2
1957	...	1	—	1
1956	...	—	—	—
1955	...	—	—	—
1954	...	8	—	8
1953	...	60	3	63
1952	...	19	3	22
1951	...	9	—	9
1950 and earlier	...	60	3	63
	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	200	26	226
	—	—	—	—

The following table shows the number of defects noted at periodic and special medical inspections as requiring treatment or needing to be kept under observation.

DEFECT OR DISEASE	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	NUMBER OF DEFECTS		Requiring treatment	NUMBER OF DEFECTS
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation		
Skin	4	20	—	9
Eyes—				
(a) vision	200	353	27	122
(b) squint	6	16	—	2
(c) other	—	4	—	—
Ears—				
(a) hearing	6	39	1	7
(b) otitis media	1	22	—	2
(c) other	—	106	—	1
Nose and Throat	—	29	—	5
Speech	3	16	2	12
Lymphatic Glands	—	4	—	2
Heart	2	21	1	6
Lungs	2	26	—	19
Developmental—				
(a) hernia	1	4	—	3
(b) other	—	38	4	9
Orthopaedic—				
(a) posture	—	4	—	1
(b) feet	1	58	—	15
(c) other	—	11	1	1
Nervous System—				
(a) epilepsy	—	3	—	—
(b) other	—	28	—	12
Psychological—				
(a) developmental	—	2	—	—
(b) stability	—	8	—	—
Abdomen	—	2	—	—
Other	—	1	—	—

PHYSICAL CONDITION

The whole of the 3,943 children inspected during the year were considered to be in satisfactory physical condition.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT

Minor Ailments.

Arrangements for the treatment of minor ailments by the School Nurses are as follows. Places and times of

clinics are as set out below, the children attending the clinics in or nearest to their own school :—

Address of Clinic	School Nurses in Attendance on
106 Yarm Lane.	Mon., Wed., Fri. & Sat. mornings.
Hardwick Infant School	Tuesday & Thursday afternoons.
78 Norton Road.	Monday & Friday afternoons.
Frederick Nattrass School.	Monday and Wednesday mornings.
Newham Grange School.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Tilery Road School.	Tues. mornings & Thurs. afternoons.
Ragworth Primary School.	Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Primrose Hill Day School	Tuesday & Thursday mornings.
Fairfield Sec. Mod. School.	Monday and Friday mornings.
Ragworth Open Air School.	Daily.

The total number of attendances at the minor ailment clinics during the year was 14,294 an increase of 163 over 1964.

The following table shows the number of defects treated during the year at the School Clinics and elsewhere :

	Defect	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year at School Clinics and elsewhere
Skin—		
Ringworm	(1) Scalp 1	
	(2) Body 3	
Scabies	... ... ... ... 82	
Impetigo	... ... ... ... 46	
Other skin diseases	... ... ... ... 1	
Eye Diseases—		
	External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint 160	
Ear Defects	... ... ... ... ... ... 87	
Miscellaneous :—		
	(e.g. minor injuries, bruises,, sores, chilblains, etc.) 4,729	

VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES

A total of 92 sessions were conducted during the year ended 31st December, 1965 at the Ophthalmic Clinic, 78 Norton Road, by the Ophthalmic Surgeons, Mr. R. Cowley and Mr. W. M. Higginbottom.

1,086 children attended for refraction, glasses being prescribed for 581 of those examined. The head teachers were notified regarding those who were prescribed glasses.

Operative treatment for correction of squint was recommended in six cases.

Four blind children are at residential special schools, and three partially sighted children are also in special residential schools.

The school nurses continued to visit schools to give vision tests to children not medically inspected during the previous twelve months and not due for examination in the near future. Children who appeared to have defective vision or squint were offered the facilities of the ophthalmic clinics.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

A total of 8 sessions were conducted during the latter part of the year ending 31st December, 1965 at the School Clinic, 78 Norton Road by the Orthoptist and 37 children were given treatment.

NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS EAR DISEASE AND DEFECTIVE HEARING

Hearing Aids.

12 children attending maintained schools have hearing aids. Those in attendance at schools in the town are kept under observation by the school nurse and head teachers are informed regarding children for whom hearing aids have been prescribed.

Deaf Children—Special Schools.

11 deaf children attend Middlesbrough School for the Deaf, and two children are at residential schools for the deaf.

Pure Tone Audiometer.

Group audiometer tests are carried out in all junior departments, 1,286 children were tested, almost all in the nine year old group. 83 were referred for re-tests and 56 whose results were still unsatisfactory were given appointments for examination by the school medical officer. Of the 56 examined by the school medical officer 51 were found to have good hearing, and 5 were referred to their own doctor, for specialist treatment.

All the 33 children given individual tests of which 9 were referred to the school medical officer, were found to have good hearing.

Head teachers are notified of any children who are partially deaf, and who ought to be sitting near the front of the class.

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Children needing treatment are in most cases referred through their own doctor, to the orthopaedic department at one of the local hospitals.

7 children were treated at Thornaby School Clinic, where there is an out-patient clinic for children discharged from the Adele Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital.

7 physically handicapped children are at residential schools.

HOME TUITION

One maladjusted child is receiving home tuition.

EPILEPSY

There are no children attending or awaiting admission to a special school for epileptic children.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

The total number of head inspections carried out during the year was 55,663 and the number of individual children found to be unclean was 1,479. 524 of these cases were considered serious enough to be asked to report at the clinic.

RAGWORTH OPEN AIR SCHOOL

The school has accommodation for 120 children.

Most of those admitted to the school are of delicate physique, physically handicapped, or suffering from such diseases as anaemia, bronchitis, asthma, rheumatism, heart disease or non-infective tuberculosis, or are convalescent after illness or operation.

During 1965, 7 delicate children, 13 physically handicapped children and 4 epileptic children were admitted to the school.

One of the school medical officers visits the school regularly and examines every child periodically. Those

discharged from the school are also kept under observation and if necessary re-admitted. 5 children were re-admitted during the year.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA

The immunisation of, and giving of re-inforcing doses to, school children continued during 1965.

90 children attending infant departments and 57 children attending junior departments who had not previously been immunised were immunised.

Booster doses were given to 176 children attending infant departments and to 192 children attending junior departments.

VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

Vaccination against tuberculosis continued during 1965 for school children in the 13 and 14 years old age group.

713 senior children were given mantoux tests, 58 of them having a positive reaction and 615 a negative reaction.

615 of the children with negative reactions were given a B.C.G. vaccination.

1,383 infants were given mantoux tests. 27 of them having a positive reaction and 1,247 a negative reaction.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

Attendances and Treatment

First visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2637
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3325
Additional courses of treatment commenced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1471
Fillings in deciduous teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Permanent teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1318
Deciduous teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	803
Deciduous teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2631
General anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	980
General anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Prophylaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	286
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	487
Courses of treatment completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2408

Orthodontics

New cases commenced during year	...	...	...	...	36
Cases completed during year	...	...	...	...	19
Cases discontinued during year	...	...	...	...	1
No. of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	9
Pupils referred to hospital Consultant	...	...	...	...	7

Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with partial dentures	1
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Inspections

First inspection at school—Number of pupils	...	...	...	13550
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	6446
Number offered treatment	...	...	...	6446
Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	...	...	...	849
Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	435

Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	...	592
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	...	...	93

**EXTRACTS FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT ON
THE WORK OF THE CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC****REMEDIAL TEACHING STAFF**

Eighteen part-time certificated teachers are engaged on remedial teaching. We are fortunate in Stockton in having a full Clinic team, Psychiatrist, Psychologist and Social Worker. Good relations are maintained with the various social services, and we co-operate with the Probation Officers, Child Care Officers, N.S.P.C.C., Mental Welfare Officers, Youth Employment Department, Head Teachers and Medical Practitioners.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE

The children attending this centre benefit from the very favourable environment of the new premises, and on attaining school leaving age can attend the adjoining Adult Centre.

MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Primrose Hill Day School is full to capacity and some thirty children attend Billingham Day Special School. Re-testing of some of these children will be carried out in 1966, at the request of the Head Teachers.

ASSESSMENT OF INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT

TABLE I

Re-tests—

I.Q.	(-30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		TOTAL	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
—	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	6	3	6	8	14
											1	—
											9	14
												23
Total												

Age Range—

Years (3-7)	Boys											
	Boys	Girls										
3	4	5	4	1	3	—	—	3	9	14		
												23

New Cases Tested—

I.Q.	(-30)		(30-39)		(40-49)		(50-59)		(60-69)		Boys	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
—	2	2	2	—	1	2	1	7	13	—	11	19
											2	2
											13	21
												34
Total												

Age Range—

Years (3-7)	Boys											
	Boys	Girls										
9	11	2	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	21
												34

Total 34

Complete Total ... 57

DULL AND BACKWARD (I.Q. 70-85)

More provision is being made for these children wherever possible. Many attend the Adjustment Classes for reading. It is necessary to give these children every encouragement, appealing to the heart rather than to the head.

PLAY THERAPY

Our play group consisted of ten boys and two girls at the beginning of 1965, but gradually they adjusted themselves and attendance was discontinued in September, 1965. Another group will gradually be formed, as the need arises.

We have had an increasing number of older children requiring individual therapy. The children attending the clinic are listed in the following table. Some are attending for help with school subjects, but the real need is often for the child to gain confidence and a sense of security. The age range is from eight to fifteen. Each child attends once each week. Children over twelve come from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

ATTENDANCES AT CLINIC

TABLE 2

	Reading and Spelling	Reading Spelling & Arithmetic	Arithmetic	Other Subjects	Play Group
Boys	15	2	—	2	6 10
Girls	3	1	1	2	2 2
	—	—	—	—	—
	18	4	1	4	8 12
	—	—	—	—	—

Twenty-five of these children have discontinued attendance, and we proceed in 1966 with twenty-two cases.

REPORT ON ADJUSTMENT CLASSES

Twenty Primary schools are supplied with adjustment Teachers, and seventeen teachers are working there.

TABLE 3

No. of Pupils in Adjustment Classes

Boys	Girls	Total
231	96	327

TABLE 4

No. of Adjustment Classes	No. of Weekly Sessions	Length of Session	No. of Children in each class	Total No. of Children	No. of Schools Represented
42	3	1 hour	6 - 8	327	20

TABLE 5

Amount of Retardation on Entry

Lowest	Highest	Average
6 mths.	5 yrs. 8 mths.	3 yrs. 1 mth.

TABLE 6
Results for Year 1965

Average Improvement after Attendance	No. of Children	Least Improvement	Greatest Improvement	Average Improvement	No Improvement	Returned to Class	Left School or District
4+ terms	55	10 mths.	4 y. 5 m.	2 y. 11 m.	—	43	3
3+ terms	74	5 mths.	4 y. 10 m.	2 y. 6 m.	—	27	—
2+ terms	26	2 mths.	3 y. 6 m.	1 y. 7 m.	3	—	—
1+ terms	157	4 mths.	2 y. 6 m	7 m.	12	—	—
less than							
1 term	14	—	—	—	—	—	—

SECONDARY SCHOOL SELECTION

In 1964 the Secondary School Selection Examination was done by Stockton-on-Tees Education Committee on its own, comprised only one examination involving English, Arithmetic and Verbal Reasoning. This was different from the procedure organised by Durham County where the Verbal Reasoning Test was omitted.

In June 1965, the Psychologist asked the Grammar Schools and the Selective Schools to give the names of all children who were not making progress, with the following results.

TABLE 7

Pupils making poor Progress

Boys Grammar Schools	...	...	3
Girls Grammar Schools	...	...	3
Boys Selective School	...	...	4
Girls Selective School	...	...	5

These children were given individual tests. One Grammar School boy had obtained his Scholarship elsewhere, so his name had been omitted. Only one boy was found to have done so badly in Grammar School as to be unsuitable. When examined he was found to have adequate intelligence, but was coddled at home and was emotionally immature. One girl had had such a disturbed home during the year that she could not concentrate, while the other two were simply not doing their homework.

All the children referred from Selective Schools as being slow were at the end of the list of the Selective examination, and did not find the work easy.

It will be interesting to compare these results next year with the progress made by the children on selection by Teachers' estimates.

VISITS TO SCHOOLS

Visits to schools and to adjustment classes are made regularly by the Psychologist. Adjustment Class Teachers attend the Clinic from time to time to discuss their work. Regular meetings are held once a term.

LECTURES

The Clinic Staff have lectured to various groups of people during the winter.

In the spring of 1965, ten lectures on "The Teaching of Reading" were given by Mr. Merritt of the Institute of Education Durham University, which were appreciated by teachers. It is hoped to have a similar series of lectures on Arithmetic.

VISITORS TO THE CLINIC

Many visitors attend our Clinic including doctors, nurses, students and social workers. We should like to thank all those who have co-operated and helped us with our work.

SOCIAL WORKER

During the past year more time has been given to interviewing and taking case histories. The Social Worker must have the ability to help people in trouble, to obtain their co-operation and to assist them with their difficulties by means of a certain kind of relationship, which is sometimes called "Therapeutic." The needs of all the individuals concerned in the situation and the setting in which they live must be taken into consideration. Visits have been made to the homes of those considered to have a disturbed background. Regular follow-up visits were made to five deeply disturbed cases. There has been close co-operation with the Probation Service, the Children's Department and schools.

Case Histories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	243
Home Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	115
Visits to Schools and Other Agencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Weekly Therapy Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19

CONSULTANT PSYCHIATRIST

Total Number of Consultations (Parents & Children)	337
Number of Consultations (Children)	165
Number of new cases referred during the year ...	61
Number of follow-up cases	42
Number of cases returned for treatment	59
Number of cases outside the Borough	18

The figures for the year indicate that, as one might have expected, an almost exactly similar number of consultations have taken place in the very similar number of Clinic attendances. However, there has been a shift in emphasis contrary to that noted last year. It will be remembered that attention was then drawn to the fact that, though the number of consultations had remained unchanged, the number of children seen had risen by 70 and it was pointed out that this implied that saturation point had been reached, and that an increased number of cases could only be dealt with at the cost of devoting fewer consultations to each case.

As a result of deliberate policy during 1965, greater emphasis was placed on devoting more time and therefore, a larger number of consultations, to cases which had been referred, once they were accepted. Inevitably, this has meant that a smaller number of children have been dealt with, but it in no way implies that the demands made upon the Clinic services have been reduced, as it has regrettably necessitated the building up of a somewhat extended waiting list. It has still been our practice to give priority to urgent cases, so that most of the disadvantages of a long waiting list have been obviated, but it is certainly now the case that some children referred, where the problem does not appear to be urgent, may have to wait for several months before obtaining an appointment. This decision stemmed from the feeling which developed last year, that it was particularly unfortunate in work which depends so much on an ability to devote adequate attention to every child that, due to the number of referrals accepted, less time was available to each than was really necessary and we feel that, as a consequence, a more satisfactory balance has now been struck, and that results have accordingly improved.

Perusal of the figures giving sources of referral reveals two features which may stem from the same cause, namely

that during this year there has been a significant reduction in the number of cases accepted from outside the Borough, and also a reduction in those referred from Courts and Probation Officers.

Sources of Referral to Psychiatrist

Stockton-on-Tees Borough School Health Service	...	10
Durham County School Health Service	...	18
Family Doctors	...	36
Paediatricians	...	6
Juvenile Courts and Probation Officers	...	3
Schools	...	19
Parents	...	11
		103

PSYCHOLOGIST

Sources of Referral.

Stockton-on-Tees Borough School Health Service	...	56
Durham County School Health Service	...	3
Consultants	...	4
Medical Practitioners	...	22
Schools	...	181
Parents	...	24
Probation Officers	...	12
Children's Officer	...	2

Psychological Record.

(1) Educational Retardation

General Backwardness	...	...	99
Backwardness in Reading	...	...	4
Mental Sub-normality	...	...	63

(2) Personality Maladjustment

General Instability	...	...	23
Emotional Retardation and Regression	...	...	1
Malicious Mischief	...	...	1
Aggression, Temper Tantrums	...	...	2

(3) Habit Disorders

Enuresis and Soiling	...	...	27
Speech Defect	...	...	12

(4) Anti-Social Tendencies

Probation	...	...	...	...	9
Unmanageable Behaviour	...	...	...	...	22
Truancy and Wandering	...	...	...	...	4
Theft	...	...	...	...	8
Lying	...	...	...	...	3
Non-co-operation	...	...	...	...	3

(5) Social Difficulties

Strong Physical Factors	...	...	...	12
Strong Home Factors	...	...	...	33
Hereditary Factors	...	...	...	—

(6) Special Interviews

I.Q. and Advice	138
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Range of Intelligence

Intelligence Quotient			Boys	Girls	Total
130+	Very Superior Intelligence	...	8	2	10
116—129	Superior Intelligence	...	18	9	27
86—115	Average Intelligence	...	82	41	123
70—85	Dull and Backward	...	54	30	84
69 and under	Mentally Handicapped	...	19	36	55
	Unable to be tested	...	3	2	5
			184	120	304
			—	—	—

Age Range

Years	(3-7)		(8-11)		(12-14)		(15+)		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
81	41		63	38	36	34	4	7	184	120
	122		101		70		11			304

Reports

Durham County School Health Service	...	...	...	...	47
Schools	...	...	...	...	372
Borough School Medical Officer	...	...	...	...	26
School Health Service	...	...	...	...	85
Consultants	...	...	...	...	20
Medical Practitioners	...	...	...	...	164
Probation Officers	...	...	...	...	33
Other Agencies	...	...	...	...	26
Parents	...	...	...	...	5

Interviews

Parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
Visitors to Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320

Visits to

Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Homes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117

Examinations

Intelligence Tests (Individual)	304
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Treatment

Psychological Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Psychotherapeutic Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59



TR2/1

